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RHODE ISLAND

# INDEPENDENCE DAY


MAY FOURTH

1776



PATRIOTIC OBSERVANCE IN THE  
SCHOOLS OF RHODE ISLAND

MAY 3, 1918



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Rhode Island Education Circulars

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TENTH ANNUAL PROGRAM

FOR

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS

MAY THIRD

1918

IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

OF

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY



PREPARED AND ISSUED BY

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND



**WILLIAM BARTON**

# State of Rhode Island

Department of Education

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## FOREWORD



It may seem untimely to some in school observance to review the past, when the present calls for all our thought and endeavor, and when the civic gains of the past may be lost unless our country and our allies are victorious in the greatest of wars for human rights and free government; but only in a knowledge of the past can we understand the meaning of the world war and learn our duty. For this war is a world-wide renewal of the old strife between the right of kings and the rights of men, between the rule of might and the rule of right; and our boys in France are fighting for the same cause—the cause of humanity and the rule of the right—as that for which American patriots have fought again and again. To keep Rhode Island Independence Day, then, in memory of the founders of this free state, and in commemoration of the heroism and sacrifice of all times devoted to liberty, justice and civic brotherhood, is to prepare ourselves for the duties before us and to find inspiration and guidance from the lives of those who won our independence and liberties, and of those who have kept them safe for us until now. From such observance we are to learn that our people must again defend in war their rights and liberties, not only for the sake of America, but for the sake of the world.

The program this year presents, as special features, a new Rhode Island song, another historic character of the state, and new historical studies, related to the momentous issues of the present. Its use in school on Rhode Island Independence Day should help to give our boys and girls a realization of state and national life, and teach them the benefits and responsibilities of American citizenship.

The program sets forth the noble part performed by Rhode Island in the making of America. It shows her loyalty and service to the nation, in order to remind us of her duty in the present national crisis. All our people, old and young alike, are responsible for the performance of that duty. Let the boys and girls in Rhode Island take an honest pride in what their state has done and is doing to win the war, feel that they have in their keeping the honor of their state, and eagerly do everything in their power, in and out of school, to serve their country and to help safeguard civilization itself.

WALTER E. RANGER,

*Commissioner of Public Schools.*

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Sixty thousand copies of this program have been issued for the use of schools.

The Rhode Island Independence Day program always contains valuable historical and patriotic material and should be carefully preserved by teachers and pupils.

This number of the Independence Day annual has been compiled and edited by Dr. Charles Carroll under the direction of the Commissioner.

# RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY

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## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF RHODE ISLAND.

SONG, "MY RHODE ISLAND" (p. 5).

RESPONSIVE READING (p. 4). PRAYER.

READING FROM ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF RHODE ISLAND (p. 6).

SONG: "ALL HAIL TO THE FLAG" (p. 10).

READING OR RECITATIONS. SELECTIONS FROM "OUR ALLIES IN WAR" (p. 17).

READING: "THE FLAG OF RHODE ISLAND" (p. 7).

SONG: "HAIL, COLUMBIA" (p. 24).

ADDRESS OR ESSAY: "WILLIAM BARTON."

ADDRESS OR ESSAY: "RHODE ISLAND IN WAR TIMES" (p. 26).

SONG: "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" (p. 16).

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNION.

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## RESPONSIVE READING

*Teacher:* To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven.

*Pupil:* A time of war and a time of peace.

*Teacher:* Arm some of yourselves unto the war.

*Pupil:* And ye shall be remembered before the Lord, thy God, and ye shall be saved from your enemies.

*Teacher:* Shall your brethren go to war and shall ye sit here?

*Pupil:* Prepare war, wake up the mighty men. Let all the men of war draw near.

*Teacher:* Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee.

*Pupil:* Though an host should encamp against me my heart shall not fear.

*Teacher:* And it shall come to pass in the last days that He shall judge among the nations.

*Pupil:* He shall judge the world in righteousness.

*Teacher:* Nation shall not lift up sword against nation.

*Pupil:* Neither shall they learn war any more.

*Teacher:* Wisdom is better than weapons of war.

*Pupil:* Do therefore accordingly to thy wisdom.

[*Ecclesiastes, iii, 1, 8. Numbers, xxxi, 3; x, 9; xxxii, 6. Joel, iii, 9. Psalms, lv, 22; xxvii, 3. Isaiah, ii, 2, 4. Psalms, ix, 8. Isaiah, ii, 4. Ecclesiastes, ix, 18. I. Kings, ii, 6.*]

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## PATRIOTIC PLEDGES

I pledge allegiance to our State Flag, and to the Republic of which Rhode Island forms a part; one Union inseparable, with honor and reverence for both State and Nation.

I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

# MY RHODE ISLAND

Words by W. H. PETERS.

Music by GEO. A. SLOCUM



1. Rug-ged shores, green hills, and val - leys Of my dear New Eng - land home, Where the  
2. How I love you, dear Rhode Is-land, With your bays and rock - y shore. How I

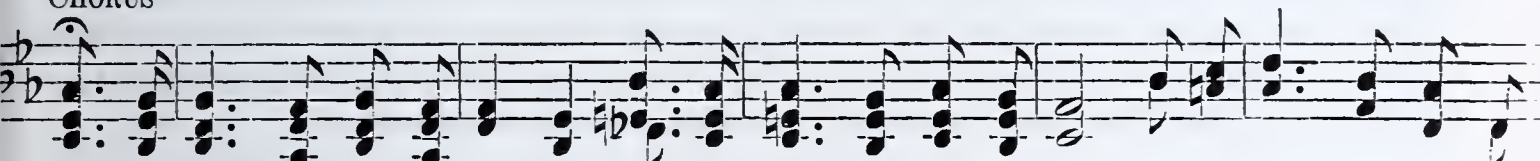


pil - grim found his ref-uge, Call me back when e'er I roam. Peaceful homes with peaceful tenants, Stalwart  
love your hills and val-leys And the o - cean's mighty roar. Bless the land of Roger Wil-liams With its

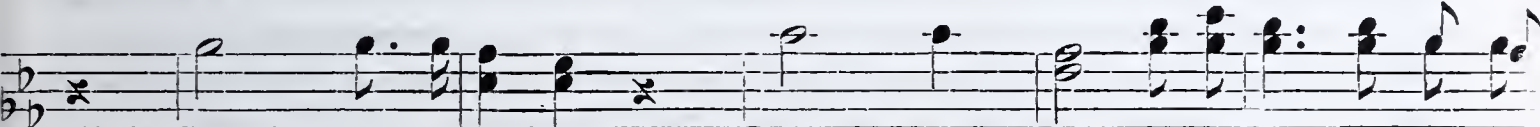


friends, both tried and true, Live in Hope and call it "What Cheer," Absent sons, it calls for you.  
homes, may peace be there; Bless the State of dear Rhode Is - land, Will for - ev - er be my pray'r.

## CHORUS



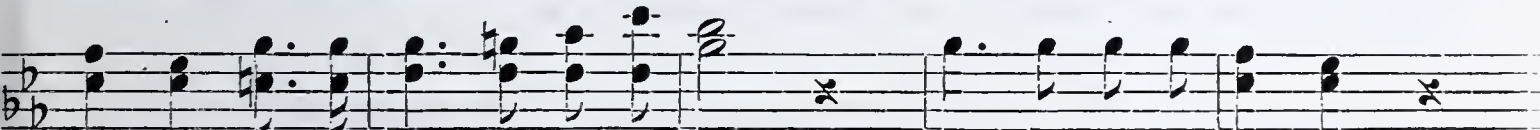
Dear Rhode Is - land, land of prom-ise, Dear Rhode Is - land, when I roam, In my heart I have a



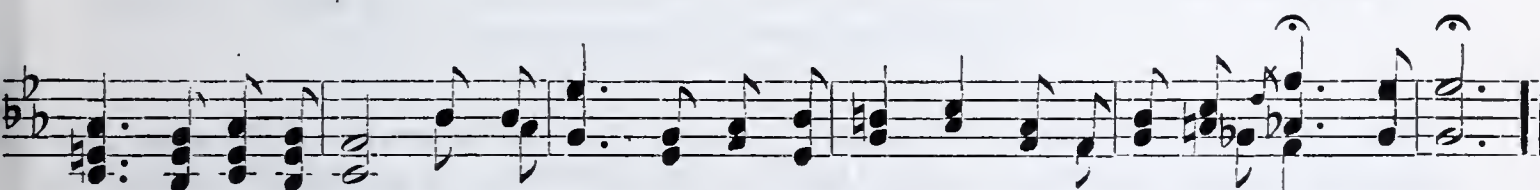
Dear land of prom-ise, When I roam,



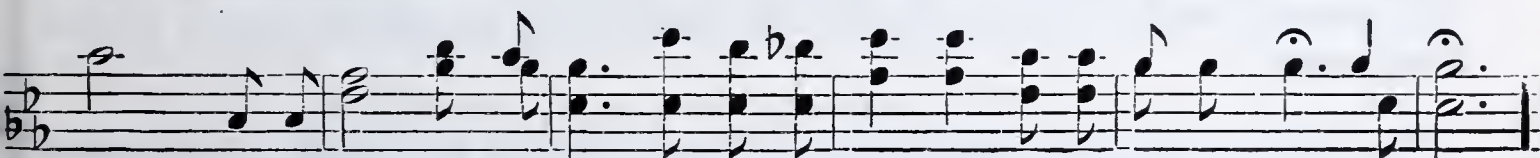
long - ing For my old New Eng-land home; On the shores of Nar - ra - gan - sett, Where the



Shores of Nar - ra - gan - sett,



cool - ing breezes sigh, I will rest when life is o - ver, Un-der-neath Rhode Is - land sky.



Cool breez-es sigh,

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## AN ACT OF INDEPENDENCE

BY THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE IN PROVIDENCE, May 4, 1776.

### AN ACT

Repealing an act, entitled "An act, for the more effectually securing to His Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this, his Colony and dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." And altering the forms of Commissions, of all writs and processes in the Courts, and of the oaths prescribed by law.

*Whereas, in all states existing by compact, protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the latter being only due in consequence of the former; and,*

*Whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed to the inhabitants of this Colony by his illustrious ancestors, and till of late, fully recognized by him, and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good King, instead of protecting, is endeavoring to destroy the good people of this Colony, and of all the United Colonies, by sending fleets and armies to America to confiscate our property, and spread fire, sword and desolation throughout our country, in order to compel us to submit to the most debasing and detestable tyranny; whereby we are obliged by necessity, and it becomes our highest duty, to use every means with which God and nature have furnished us, in support of our inviolable rights and privileges, to oppose that power which is exerted only for our destruction.*

*Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that an act, entitled "An act for the more effectually securing to His Majesty the allegiance of his subjects, in this his Colony and dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," BE, AND THE SAME IS HEREBY REPEALED.*

AND be it further enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof, it is enacted, that in all commissions for offices, Civil and Military, and in all writs and processes in law, whether original, judicial or executory, civil or criminal, whereon the name and authority of the said King is made use of, the same shall be omitted, and in the room thereof, the name and authority of the Governor and Company of this Colony shall be substituted in the following words, to wit:

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE ENGLISH COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND  
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

That all such commissions, writs and processes shall be otherwise of the same form and terms as they heretofore were; that the Courts of Law be no longer entitled nor considered as the King's Courts; and that no instrument in writing, of any nature or kind, whether public or private, shall, in the date thereof, mention the year of the said King's reign.

PROVIDED, nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall render void or vitiate any commission, writ, process or instrument heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the said King being therein inserted.

## THE FLAG OF RHODE ISLAND

The Independence Day Program for 1918 presents on its front cover page the Flag of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and on the back cover page the Flag of the State of Rhode Island, carried by the Rhode Island Brigade in the Revolutionary War. Of the latter flag the National Geographic Magazine for October, 1917, said:

"Fashioned from white silk with *thirteen stars on a canton of blue*, and showing a blue anchor surmounted by the motto of the State, Hope, on the center of the field, this regimental banner of Rhode Island easily takes high rank as an attractive flag; nor is it lacking in interesting historic associations. Carried safely through the intense struggle of Brandywine, at Trenton, and at Yorktown, it now rests in the State House at Providence, mute witness to the heroism of those who bore it to final victory."

It has been said, and with good reason, that the *thirteen stars on a canton of blue* in the Rhode Island Flag of the Revolution suggested the constellation of *thirteen stars on a canton of blue* in Old Glory. When Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the first and only commander-in-chief the United States Navy ever had, assumed command on December 3, 1775, the first flag of America was hoisted for the first time. It consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a union bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew combined. The stripes signified the thirteen American colonies and the union signified Great Britain; this flag has sometimes, therefore, been called the Grand Union flag.

As events progressed, and as it became clear that the breach between the American States and the mother country was widening; when Rhode Island first, on May 4, 1776, and Congress, two months later, on July 4, 1776, declared independence of Great Britain, what could be expected "in the course of human events" but that the union, signifying England, would be removed from the American flag? A Rhode Island sailor commanded the American navy. The Rhode Island flag, with which he was familiar, bore as its union *thirteen stars on a canton of blue*, signifying the union of the states, first proposed in Rhode Island. Did Esek Hopkins substitute the *thirteen stars on a canton of blue* of the Rhode Island flag for the union signifying Great Britain? Esek Hopkins was a courageous man, born in the oldest republic in the world and bred in the cradle of American democracy. It is certain that the resolution that Congress adopted on June 14, 1777, the birthday of the American flag, was reported by the marine committee. What is more likely to be true than that the stars and stripes were already in use in the navy, and that the substitution of the *thirteen stars on a canton of blue* for the English double cross had been made by Esek Hopkins?

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## VERRAZZANO AT RHODES AND RHODE ISLAND

In the tides of the south wind it lay,  
And its grapes turned wine in the fires of noon,  
And its roses blossomed from May to May,  
And their fragrance lingered from June to June.

There dwelt old heroes at Illium famed,  
There, bards reclusive of olden odes;  
And so fair were the fields of roses, they named  
The bright sea-garden the Isle of Rhodes.

Fair temples graced each blossoming field,  
And columned halls in gems arrayed;  
Night shaded the sea with jewelled shield,  
And sweet the lyres of Orpheus played.

The Helios spanned the sea; its flame  
 Drew hither the ships of Pelion's pines.  
 And twice a thousand statues of fame  
 Stood mute in twice a thousand shrines.

And her mariners went, and her mariners came,  
 And sang on the seas the olden odes,  
 And at night they remembered the Helios' flame,  
 And at morn the sweet fields of the roses at Rhodes.

From the palm land's shade to the land of pines,  
 A Florentine crossed the Western Sea;  
 He sought new lands and golden mines,  
 And he sailed 'neath the flag of the Fleur-de-lis.

He saw at last in the sunset's gold,  
 A wonderful island so fair to view  
 That it seemed like the Island of Roses old  
 That his eyes in his wondering boyhood knew.

'Twas summer time, and the glad birds sung  
 In the hush of noon in the solitudes;  
 From the oak's broad arms the green vines hung;  
 Sweet odors blew from the resinous woods.

He rounded the shores of the summer sea,  
 And he said as his feet the white sands pressed,  
 And he planted the flag of the Fleur-de-lis:  
 "I have come to the Island of Rhodes in the West.

"While the mariners go, and the mariners come,  
 And sing on lone waters the olden odes  
 Of the Grecian seas and the ports of Rome,  
 They will ever think of the roses of Rhodes."

To the isle of the West he gave the name  
 Of the isle he loved in the Grecian sea;  
 And the Florentine went away as he came,  
 'Neath the silver flag of the Fleur-de-lis.

O fair Rhode Island, thy guest was true,  
 He felt the spirit of beauteous things;  
 The sea-wet roses were faint and few,  
 But memory made them the gardens of kings.

The Florentine corsair sailed once more,  
 Out into the West o'er a rainy sea,  
 In search of another wonderful shore  
 For the crown of France and the Fleur-de-lis.

But returned no more the Florentine brave  
 To the courtly knights of fair Rochelle;  
 'Neath the lilies of France he found a grave,  
 And not 'neath the roses he loved so well.

But the lessons of beauty his fond heart bore  
 From the gardens of God were never lost;  
 And the fairest name of the Eastern shore  
 Bears the fairest isle of the Western coast.

—Hezekiah Butterworth.

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"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share;  
 Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye;  
 Thy footsteps follow with my bosom bare,  
 Nor heed the storms that howl along the sky."

### RHODE ISLAND

She was the first to quarrel with intrigue,  
 She was the last to join the federal league;  
 She was the foremost in her sense of right,  
 She was the truest in the loyal fight.  
 One of the smallest of the four times ten,  
 She is the greatest in her laws and men.  
 She is the best, great schemes to undertake,  
 And she alone can give the perfect "bake."

—George W. Pettis.

### RHODE ISLAND FIRST IN THE TRENCHES

Rhode Island troops, members of the Rhode Island National Guard, incorporated in the New England Twenty-sixth Division of the National Army as part of the American Expeditionary Force commanded by General Pershing, were the first National Guard soldiers ordered to the trenches and the firing line in France.

### RHODE ISLAND'S LOYALTY IN 1917-1918

Rhode Island's contribution of men for the National Army and Navy was 12,000 up to March 1, 1918.

Rhode Island State College, when war was declared, offered Governor Beeckman the services of its cadet battalion, completely armed and equipped and ready for service in the field. The college reports 180 enlistments of undergraduate students, former students, and alumni.

Rhode Island Normal School, in June, 1917, presented to the Rhode Island National Guard a completely equipped motor ambulance.

Rhode Island contributed more than \$110,000 to the Knights of Columbus war camp fund.

Rhode Island contributed more than \$490,000 to the Red Triangle fund collected by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rhode Island's General Assembly has on various occasions voiced the loyalty of the State and of its members, and has consistently supported the President and Congress, and the various federal departments of administration.

Rhode Island's Senators and Representatives in Congress have been unswerving in their loyalty and support of the President.

Rhode Island subscribed \$25,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan, and \$42,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan. The State's quota was exceeded in the first instance by \$2,000,000, and in the second instance by \$14,000,000.

Rhode Island had purchased more than \$500,000 worth of war savings stamps and thrift certificates up to March 1, 1918. On the estimated population, this represented an investment of 89 cents per capita. The average for the United States on the same date was 76 cents per capita.

Rhode Island school teachers have given voluntarily and without pay hours and days of service of all kinds in the assistance of various departments of war administration.

Rhode Island enrolled 129,348 sustaining members in the American Red Cross.

Rhode Island school children distributed 63,000 shovel tags in the fuel saving campaign.

Rhode Island school children enrolled 82% of all the families in the state in the food saving campaign. In commenting upon this Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, said: "The performance of Rhode Island is exceptional, for not only was the goal exceeded but 82% of the total families in the state were enrolled. This is certainly a remarkable showing and one which the state may well be proud of."

# All Hail To The Flag.

Maestoso.

Edward S. Gushee, M.D.

*well marked.*

1. All hail our coun-try's ban-ner With pride it waves to-day. Like a  
 2. The flag our fa-thers fought for The flag we hold so dear Calls ev  
 3. Stand up, ye Sons of Free-dom With cour-age brave and bold To

bea con ev er pre-sent Old Glo-ry lights the way It  
 e-ry son to du-ty It calls from far and near So  
 raise your flag tri-um-phant And let its fame be told Of

*poco cresc*  
 leads our le-gions on-ward To vic-try for the right—Pray  
 when our coun-try needs us She will not cry in vain—We'll  
 how the spangled ban-ner Still waves o'er land and sea—In

God in his great wis dom To gird us with his might.  
 swell our va-liant arm ies And guard the flag a gain. *DC*  
 con-flicts fraught with glo ry To gain man's Lib-er ty.—

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Peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples, great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to participate upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world.—*President Wilson.*

Not a man or woman would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States.—*President Wilson.*

## WILLIAM BARTON

1748-1831

BY CHARLES CARROLL, PH. D.

William Barton, Revolutionary hero, friend of George Washington and Lafayette, was born on May 26, 1748, near Barton's Pond in the town of Warren, Rhode Island, son of Benjamin Barton. Of William Barton's boyhood and youth very little is known; he received an elementary education, and learned the trade of a hatter. He was working in his own hatter's shop in Providence at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. While we can find no record or mention of his participation in any of the significant events in Rhode Island which preceded Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War, we may not doubt that he was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism, with the love of liberty, with the yearning for democracy, and with the determination to fight, if necessary, to maintain the principles that free men hold dearer than life, which characterize all true Rhode Islanders and which have been tested in many a crisis. When the news of the battle of Bunker Hill reached Providence, William Barton, a typical minuteman, ready to respond on the instant to a call for service, dropped his tools, stripped off his work apron, swung his musket to his shoulder, stepped from his shop into the street, mounted his horse, and rode away toward Boston to join the force of American colonial volunteers gathered there.

Entering the army as a corporal, William Barton was rapidly and regularly promoted until he reached the rank of Captain. During the siege of Boston, in which two Rhode Island regiments participated, Captain Barton had ample opportunity to learn military tactics. Returning to Providence in December, 1775, to dispose of his business with the purpose of remaining with the army throughout the war, he was appointed as Colonel to command a force of Rhode Island troops assigned to the defence of Newport against foraging parties from British warships. Forced to withdraw from the island of Rhode Island, he fortified the heights of Tiverton, thus maintaining command of the channel in the Seaconnet river. While at Tiverton he planned the capture of General Prescott, an exploit that has made Colonel Barton famous.

General Prescott commanded the British troops on the island of Rhode Island. British deserters, escaped Americans, and scouts in the service of Colonel Barton brought reports from the island that General Prescott was quartered at a house some distance away from the main body of his soldiers. There is reason to believe that Colonel Barton, in disguise, himself visited the island of Rhode Island in order to confirm the information thus secured and to plan more effectively the details of an attempt to capture General Prescott. Colonel Barton confided his design to Colonel Stanton; they called together with them five other officers, whom they persuaded to join in a secret expedition. Five whale-boats were secured, and then Colonel Barton paraded his regiment and called for forty volunteers to accompany him upon an expedition against the enemy. *The entire regiment stepped forward as one man to volunteer.*

The names of the 40 who accompanied Colonel Barton on his expedition are: Andrew Stanton, Samuel Potter, Ebenezer Adams, John Wilcox, Joshua Babcock, Samuel Phillips, Benjamin Prew, James Potter, Henry Fisher, James Parker, Joseph Guild, Nathan Smith, Isaac Brown, Billington Crumb, James Haines, Samuel Apis, Alderman Crank, Oliver Simmons, Jack Sherman, Joel Briggs, Clark Packard, Samuel Cory, James Weaver, Clark Crandall, Sampson George, Joseph Ralph, Jedediah Grenale, Richard Hare, Daniel Wale, Joseph Denis, William Bruff, Charles Havett, Pardon Cory, Thomas Wilcox, Jeremiah Thomas, John Hunt, Thomas Austin, Daniel Page, a Narragansett Indian; Tack Sisson, a negro, the boat steerer; Howe or Whiting, boat steerer.

Colonel Barton's headquarters were to the east of the island of Rhode Island; General Prescott's house was one mile from the westerly shore of the island. It was desirable, therefore, to pass around the northern end of the island of Rhode Island; this involved the danger of discovery by patrols from the British war vessels anchored in Narragansett bay. On the night of July 4, 1777, Colonel Barton and his followers embarked and started to row across Mount Hope bay to Bristol. A violent thunderstorm scattered the boats, and some were 26 hours in making the passage. When all had reached Bristol, they set forth again in the evening of July 5, for Hog Island, which lies between Paposquash Point and Bristol Ferry. There Colonel Barton for the first time disclosed his project to his followers, laying upon them the pledge of secrecy. They returned to Bristol, and on the night of July 6, crossed Narragansett Bay to Warwick Neck.

A heavy storm delayed the departure from Warwick until the night of July 9. Embarking under cover of darkness, Colonel Barton and his men passed between Prudence and Patience Islands, in order to avoid observation from the ships of the enemy near Hope Island; and thence down the westerly side of Prudence Island, placing Hope Island between themselves and the enemy fleet. Gaining the westerly shore of Rhode Island, the party marched in five divisions, three assigned one each to the three entrances to the house in which General Prescott slept, the fourth to guard the road, and the fifth in reserve for emergencies. Rumor relates that General Prescott and his companions slept unusually soundly on the night of July 9, 1777, assigning as a reason the fact that a prize cargo of wines and spirits had been brought into Newport the day before, some of the cargo no doubt finding its way to the officers' mess.

The sentinel standing guard at the gate was taken by surprise; the Barton party surrounded the house and burst in the door. Colonel Barton in person captured General Prescott as the latter rose from his bed. Half-dressed, General Prescott, and his aid, Major Barrington, were hurried away to the shore and the waiting whaleboats, and rowed hastily to the Warwick shore. Three days later General Prescott was sent overland to Connecticut, and thence to New York, to be exchanged for the American General Lee, then held prisoner of war by the British. Congress voted Colonel Barton a sword and sent him a vote of thanks in acknowledgment of his capture of General Prescott, and he was commissioned a Brevet Colonel by Congress. He held also the rank of General in the Rhode Island militia.

There being no immediate need of officers in the American army, Colonel Barton, on receiving his commission in the continental army, returned to Providence, and went to work as a hatter. In 1778 a party of 600 British troops attacked Bristol. An alarm was sent to Providence, and General Sullivan, with his regiment, prepared to march to the relief of the town. The news was carried to Colonel Barton, who volunteered to ride ahead with a few horsemen to arouse the inhabitants along the road. Colonel Barton was reinforced by loyal minutemen in Barrington. He reached Warren somewhat in advance of his troops, and found the British in retreat after having fired the town. Pressing closely in pursuit, the minutemen drove the enemy through Warren and Bristol. Colonel Barton, while leading his men against the rearguard of the enemy, was wounded in the right thigh, narrowly escaping a fatal injury, but continued fighting until the last of the British had withdrawn. For three months he was confined to his bed by a fever which followed the wound, and in consequence of his illness was prevented from joining General Sullivan's expedition against the British at Newport, and from participating in further active campaigning.

He represented Providence in the General Assembly and was appointed an inspector in the Custom House. The General Assembly made up for him the loss of pay caused by depreciation of continental currency, awarding to him the estate of a Newport tory, which had been confiscated when the latter chose to leave the town as a British refugee.

Colonel Barton purchased a township in Vermont, now called the town of Barton, in Orleans county. His title was afterwards disputed, and the Colonel was involved in lawsuits, judgment being entered against him. Colonel Barton considered the judgment unjust and unconstitutional, and refused to pay it. He was sued and held in Danville, in Caledonia county, Vermont, for fourteen years, because of his refusal to pay, living all this time, however, not in jail, but in the town inn, whence he was not permitted to depart. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824 he learned of the captivity of Colonel Barton, and determined to visit him. Colonel Barton refused to listen to Lafayette's proposal that the State of Rhode Island or the United States should secure his release by paying the "unjust claim." Lafayette, however, paid off the debt without Colonel Barton's consent; the Colonel was released and returned to his home. He died October 22, 1831, aged 85 years.

### WHAT HISTORIANS SAY OF BARTON'S EXPLOIT

*(Collected by Students of Rhode Island Normal School. Edited by Helen L. Hill.)*

The British held possession of Rhode Island for several months. Prescott, then commanding general, was a tyrant, and treated the people badly. One night in July, Colonel Barton of Providence and some others went across Narragansett Bay unseen, and carried off Prescott from his quarters without allowing him to dress. These things made the British act a little different, for they saw that the Americans were expert players at their own game.—*Lossing*.

On the night of the 20th of July, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel William Barton of the Rhode Island militia with 40 volunteers, embarked in whaleboats, steered between the islands of Prudence and Patience, and landed at Redwood Creek. The guards were surprised, the door of Prescott's room was broken by a negro, who used his head as a battering ram, and Prescott was taken out of his bed and borne off to Warwick Neck, whence he was sent to the American camp at Providence.—*Avery*. [Note.—The historian has evidently made an error in the date.—Ed.]

Colonel Barton summoned a party, and in a whaleboat crossed Narragansett Bay and surprised General Richard Prescott in bed, at his headquarters a few miles north of Newport, where he held command of the British, who had taken possession of that port in December, 1776.—*Winsor*.

The British General Prescott was in charge of the forces at Newport, and Colonel William Barton, of the Rhode Island militia, laid a bold plan for his capture. With a picked company of forty brave men, Colonel Barton rowed across Narragansett Bay one dark night, almost directly under the guns of the British forces and vessels and tied his boats to the bushes on the shore. Then they silently stole across the fields and surrounded the house where Prescott was sleeping, disarmed the sentinels, burst open the doors, and took General Prescott and one of his aides out of their beds, grasping their clothing and carrying it with them without waiting for the prisoners to dress. They hurried them down to the water's edge, into the boats, and succeeded in rowing past the British guardship before the alarm had been given. During their hurried march across the fields with the prisoners not a word had been spoken, but when they were once seated in the boat General Prescott quietly remarked to Colonel Barton: "You have made a bold push tonight, colonel." "We have done what we could, general," was the reply. Prescott was exchanged for General Lee, and Colonel Barton for his bold and successful enterprise, received a sword from the Continental Congress.—*Mowry*.

Another daring feat on the part of the patriots was the capture of General Prescott of Newport. This officer was carelessly quartered at a distance from his main army and from the town. On the night of the tenth of July, 1777, Colonel Barton crossed

Narragansett Bay from the mainland, took the British general from his bed, and carried him to the American lines without so much as even alarming the sentinels.—*Berard*.

Prescott, the commander of the British forces in Rhode Island, had his quarters at a farm house about four miles from Newport, on the west side of the island, a mile from any troops, with no patrols along the shore, and no protection but a sentry and a guardship in the bay. Informed of this rashness, William Barton, a native of Warren, then a Lieutenant Colonel of Rhode Island militia, on the night following the ninth of July embarked in whaleboats at Warwick Neck a party of forty volunteers, steered between the islands of Patience and Prudence, and landed at Redwood Creek. Coming up across fields, they surrounded Prescott's house, burst open the doors, took him and Lieutenant Barrington out of their beds, hurried them to the water without giving them time to put on their clothes, and, while men from the several camps were searching for their tracks on the shore, they passed under the stern of the guardship which lay against Hope Island, regained Warwick, and forwarded their captives to the American headquarters in Providence.—*Bancroft*.

### THE CAPTURE OF PRESCOTT

According to tradition the song that follows was sung at a carousal in Newport, in which General Prescott, after his exchange, was a leading participant. As the story is told, one of the party said: "There is a boy in the kitchen who is a famous singer," Prescott called the boy, and the child said he knew no song except that about Colonel Barton's capture of General Prescott. The child was commanded to sing nevertheless, and did sing this ballad:

The day was spent, the evening fair,  
When Barton marched his men with care  
Down to the river's side;  
And unto them most nobly said—  
"Let none embark who are afraid  
To cross the swelling tide."

But they, like hardy sons of Mars,  
Inured to hardships and to wars,  
Most nobly did reply:  
"With manly rage our souls on fire,  
We scorn the thought for to retire;  
We conquer will, or die."

Thus did they cross and march away,  
Where Prescott's host encamped lay,  
On hostile measures bent;  
Young David took this bloody Saul,  
And sentry, aid-de-camp, and all;  
Back to the boat they went.

You watchful host who round him kept,  
To guard your General while he slept,  
Now you have lost your head,  
Since they from freedom's happy shore,  
Returned and brought their booty o'er,  
The hero from his bed.

Go to your king, and to him say,  
"Call home your troops, call them away  
Or Prescott's fate they'll share."  
For Barton, with his sling and stone,  
Will bring the great Goliath down,  
And catch him in a snare.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE ?

What constitutes a state?  
 Not high raised battlement or labored mound,  
 Thick walls or moated gate;  
 Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;  
 Not bays and broad-armed ports,  
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;  
 Not starred and spangled courts,  
 Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.  
 No;—men, high-minded men,  
 With powers as far above dull brutes endued  
 In forest, brake, or den,  
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude,—  
 Men, who their duties know,  
 But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,  
 Prevent the long-aimed blow,  
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:  
 These constitute a state;  
 And sovereign Law, that state's collected will,  
 O'er thrones and globes elate,  
 Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.—*Sir William Jones.*

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### FACTS ABOUT RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island has been a republic since 1636.

Rhode Island is the eldest American state, by virtue of its Declaration of Independence on May 4, 1776.

Rhode Island was the home of the first American public school system controlled and supported exclusively by public authority.

Rhode Island supports unexcelled facilities for the training and preparation of teachers for its public schools.

Rhode Island is the leading industrial state; it is the center of northern industry and of the greatest textile district of America.

Rhode Island, through her splendid bay and rivers, offers unexcelled commercial and industrial opportunities. Narragansett Bay is the natural gateway to New England.

Rhode Island leads the world in several important branches of manufacture.

Rhode Island cities are noted for clean and well built streets and for almost ideal housing conditions.

Rhode Island, following a carefully considered plan, has inaugurated a metropolitan park system, which includes an unusual variety of scenery and embraces a number of places remarkable for natural beauty and for their historical associations.

Rhode Island has a history of which any state may be proud, and Rhode Island is proud of her history and the achievements of her sons and daughters.

Rhode Island has an excellent climate and is noted for its mild winters, and the tempered coolness of its summers.

Rhode Island is the busiest and wealthiest state in America.

Rhode Island was chartered "to hold forth a lively experiment." The experiment has been thriving and successful, and is still lively after two and one-half centuries.

Rhode Island has the most perfectly organized school system in America.

Rhode Island's population is the most cosmopolitan in America; her public schools have welded a great variety of nationalities into a united people.

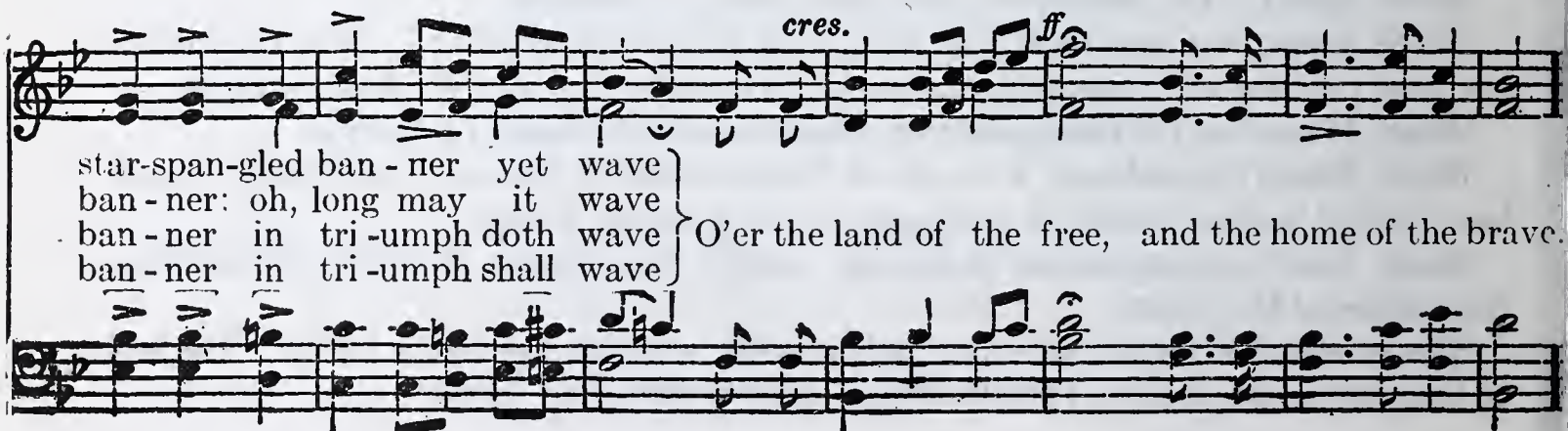
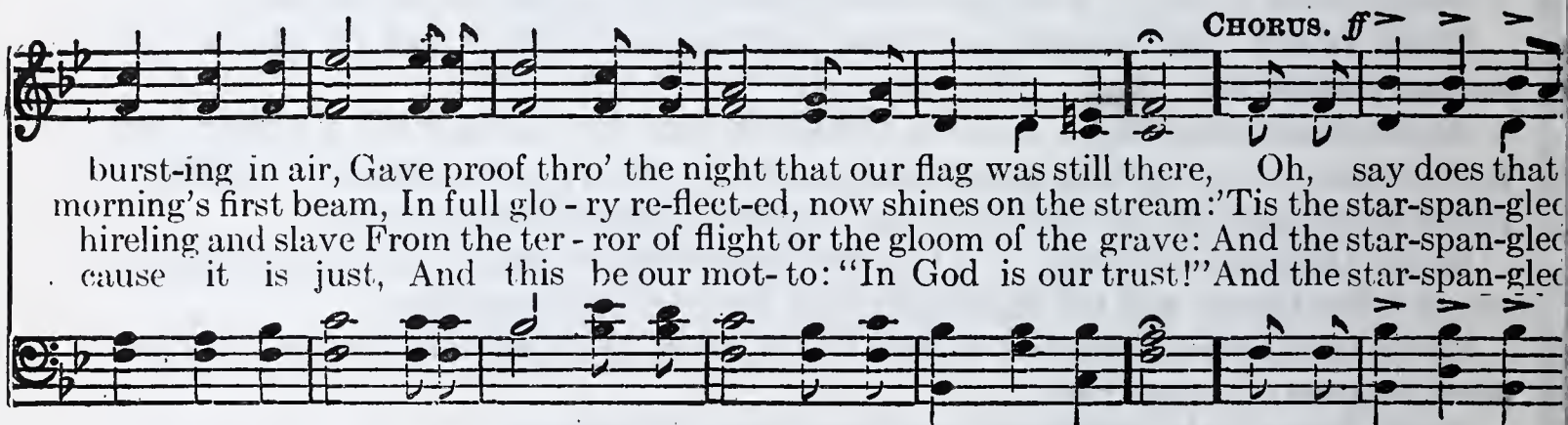
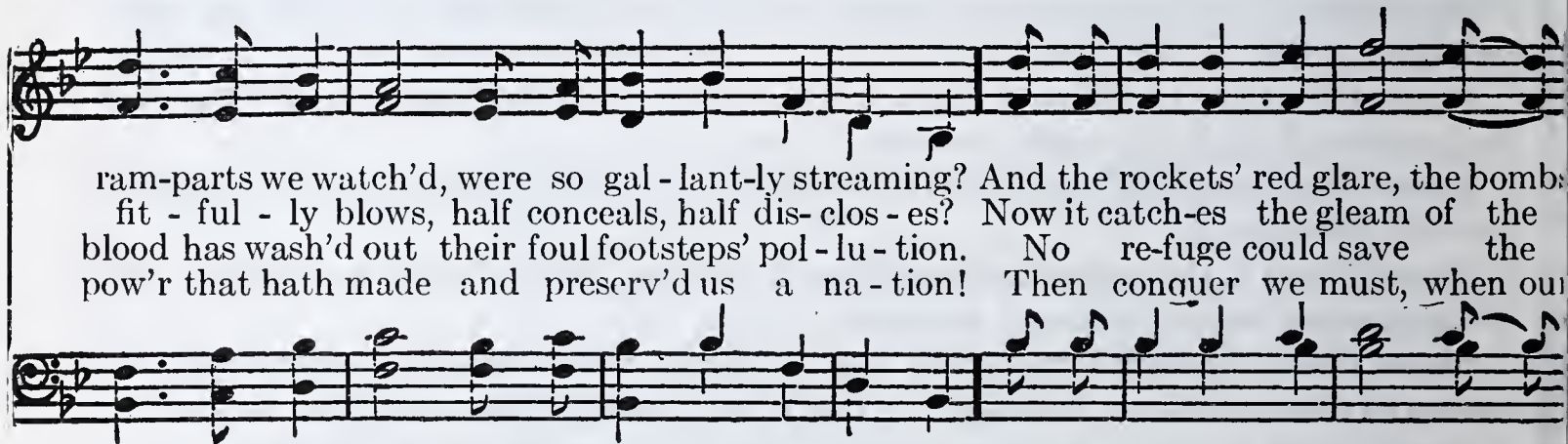
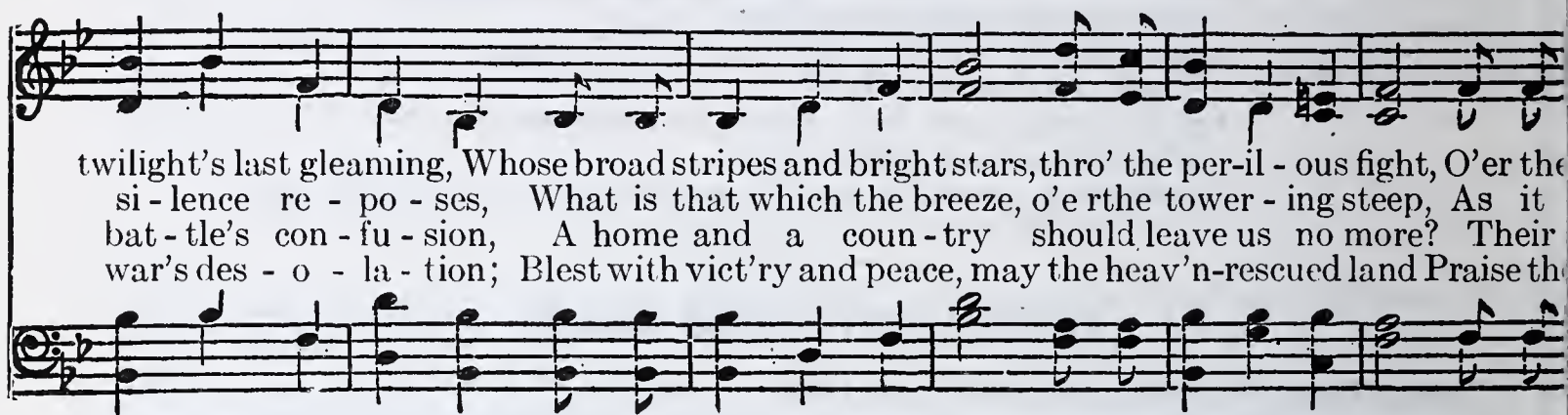
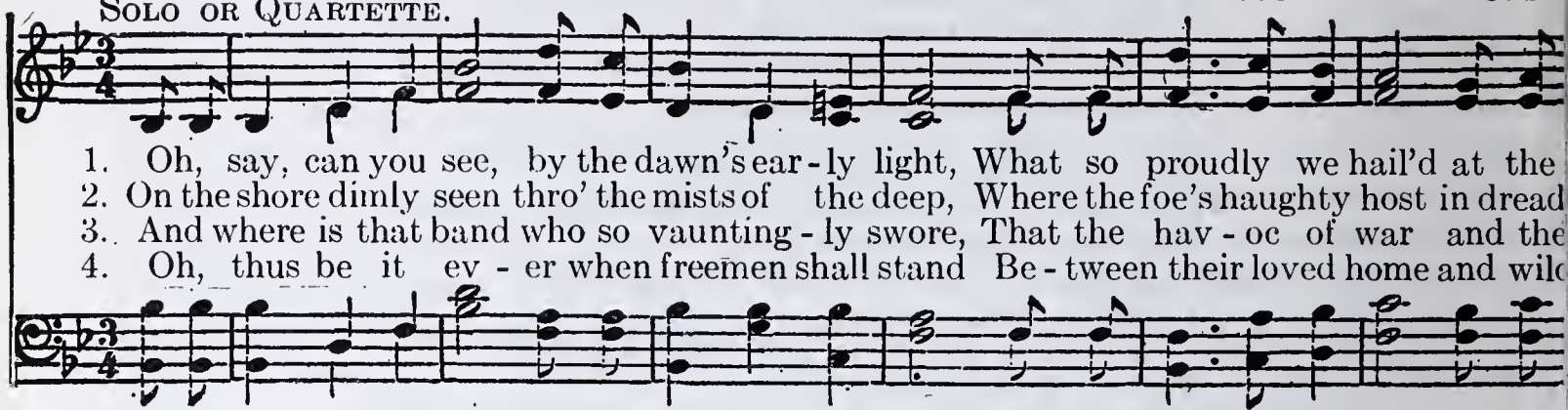
Rhode Island is unsurpassed for loyalty, and for her response to every call involving the welfare of the nation.

Rhode Island, while proud of the past, looks forward always to the future. The seal of the state is the anchor of steadfastness, and the motto is "Hope."

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. 1814

SOLO OR QUARTETTE.



## OUR ALLIES IN WAR

O land of lands, my fatherland, the beautiful, the free.  
All lands and shores to freedom dear are ever dear to thee;  
All sons of freedom hail thy name, and wait thy word of might,  
While round the world the lists are joined for liberty and light.

Hail sons of France, old comrades dear! Hail Britons brave and true!  
Hail Belgian martyrs ringed with flame! Slavs fired with visions new!  
Italian lovers mailed with light! Dark brothers from Japan!  
From east to west all lands are kin who live for God and man.

Here endeth war! Our bands are sworn! Now dawns the better hour  
When lust of blood shall cease to rule, when peace shall come with power:  
We front the fiend that rends our race, and fills our homes with gloom:  
We break his scepter, spurn his crown, and nail him in his tomb!

Now, hands all round, our troth we plight to rid the world of lies,  
To fill all hearts with truth and trust and willing sacrifice;  
To free all lands from hate and spite and fear from strand to strand;  
To make all nations neighbors and the world one fatherland!

—*Washington Gladden.*

## AMERICA AND ENGLAND

"Here Freedom stood by slaughtered friend and foe,  
And, ere the wrath paled or that sunset died,  
Looked through the ages; then with eyes aglow,  
Laid them to wait that future, side by side."

—*Princeton Monument.*

One of the purposes of the Independence Day program is the teaching of patriotism and loyalty to Nation and State, by recalling the heroic deeds of those who were willing to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes for splendid ideals. We shall not honor Rhode Island less, and we shall not dim the glory of her brave sons, if we shall recognize the ties of human brotherhood which bind us in an indissoluble alliance with the democratic nations of the world. One of the greatest of these was our opponent in the American War for Independence. She has been our friend by treaty for more than a century, and our friend in soul and spirit for the more than half a century since Great Britain became a true democracy. Sixty-five years ago the poet Tennyson, almost in prophecy of the future, wrote this splendid appeal for American friendship:

Gigantic daughter of the West,  
We drink to thee across the flood,  
We know thee most, we love thee best,  
For art thou not of British blood?  
Should war's mad blast again be blown,  
Permit not thou the tyrant powers  
To fight thy mother here alone,  
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.  
Hands all round!  
God the tyrant's cause confound!  
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,  
And the great name of England, round  
and round.

"O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,  
When war against our freedom springs!  
O speak to Europe through your guns!  
They can be understood by kings.  
You must not mix our Queen with those  
That wish to keep their people fools;  
Our freedom's foeman are her foes,  
She comprehends the race she rules.  
Hands all round!  
God the tyrant's cause confound!  
To our dear kinsmen of the West, my friends,  
And the great cause of Freedom, round  
and round."

England has been our good friend in fact and in deed on more than one occasion when her determination to see fair play has left America free to pursue policies vital to the life of democracy, and she is to-day our ally in arms. Her fleet and our fleet, and the

fleets of France and Italy and Japan share the duty of maintaining the freedom of the seas. Her soldiers fight side by side with our soldiers, and with the soldiers of France and Belgium and Italy and other nations in the world war for the safety of democracy. Our own poets have sung the glories of liberty, the story of the Stars and Stripes, and the destiny of America as the Hope and Saviour of Democracy. An English poet, Alfred Noyes, wrote the following tribute to Washington and America, suggested by the dedication of a monument to American and British soldiers who fought and died at Princeton, and were buried in one grave:

"Through this May night, if one great ghost  
 should stray  
 With deep remembering eyes,  
 Where that old mead of battle smiles away  
 Its blood-stained memories,  
 If Washington should walk where friend and  
 foe  
 Sleep and forget the past,  
 Be sure his unquenched heart would leap  
 to know  
 Their souls are linked at last.

"Be sure he walks, in shadowy buff and  
 blue,  
 Where those dim lilacs wave  
 He bends his head to bless, as dreams come  
 true,

The promise of that grave;  
 Then, with a vaster hope than thought can  
 scan,  
 Touching his ancient sword,  
 Prays for that mightier realm of God in man;  
 Hasten thy Kingdom, Lord.

"Land of our hope, land of the singing stars,  
 Type of the world to be,  
 The vision of a world set free from wars  
 Takes life, takes form from thee;  
 Where all the jarring nations of this earth;  
 Beneath the all-blessing sun,  
 Bring the new music of mankind to birth,  
 And make the whole world one."

The danger threatening democracy awakened America. The prayer breathed in Alfred Austin's poem, which follows, was not without its answer:

"Both speak the tongue that Milton spoke,  
 Shakespeare and Chatham wielded.  
 And Washington and all his folk  
 When their just claim was yielded.  
 In it both lisp, both learn, both pray,  
 Dirge death, and thus the tether  
 Grows tighter, tenderer, every day,  
 That binds the two together.

"Our ways are one, and one our aim,  
 And one will be our story,  
 Who fight for Freedom, not for fame,  
 From Duty, not for glory;  
 Both stock of the old Home, where blow  
 Shamrock, and Rose, and Heather,  
 And every year link arms and go  
 Through its loved haunts together.

"Should envious aliens plan and plot  
 'Gainst one and now the other,  
 They swift would learn how strong the knot  
 Binds brother unto brother.  
 How quickly they would change their tack  
 And show the recreant feather,  
 Should Star-and-Stripe and Union Jack.  
 But float mast-high together.

"Now let us give one hearty grip,  
 As by true men is given,  
 And vow fraternal fellowship  
 That never shall be riven;  
 And with our peaceful flags unfurled,  
 Be fair or foul the weather,  
 Should need arise, face all the world,  
 And stand or fall together."

The following tribute to Great Britain was written by an American poet, Edith M. Thomas:

"We fought you once—but that was long ago!  
 We fought you once, O Briton hearts of oak;  
 Away from you—from parent stock—we broke.  
 Be glad we did! Because from every blow  
 We hurled in that old day a force did grow  
 That now shall stead you, level stroke by stroke—  
 So Heaven help us, who but late awoke,  
 The charge upon our common race to know!  
 And we will stand with you, the world to save—  
 To make it safe for Freedom (as we free have been).  
 Have you not seen our mutual banners wave  
 As one upon the wind—a sight most brave!  
 We once did fight you—ev'n as next of kin  
 May cleave apart, at end to closer win!"

## FRANCE

France was first of all the nations of Europe to recognize the independence of the United States of America. She became our ally in the war for independence, sending a fleet and an army to America to assist the Continental Army under Washington. Her patriot sons learned the lessons of liberty from Washington and Franklin and Lafayette. Her revolution was inspired and encouraged by our own. Her national song, "The Marseillaise," is feared where tyrants rule.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!  
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!  
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,  
Behold their tears and hear their cries!  
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,  
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,  
Affright and desolate the land,  
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?  
To arms! to arms, ye brave!  
The avenging sword unsheathe;  
March on! march on! all hearts resolved  
On victory or death.

O! Liberty, can man resign thee,  
Once having felt thy generous flame?  
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?  
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?  
Too long the world has wept, bewailing  
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;  
But freedom is our sword and shield,  
And all their arts are unavailing.  
To arms! To arms! ye brave!  
The avenging sword unsheathe;  
March on! March on! all hearts resolved  
On victory or death.

American poets, voicing America's gratitude to France and the strong fraternal feeling binding the two great Republics, have not failed to sing the glories of French Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. That this sentiment is not new is shown in the following verses written by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"The land of sunshine and of song!  
Her name your hearts divine;  
To her the banquet's vows belong  
Whose breasts have poured its wine;  
Our trusty friend, our true ally  
Through varied change and chance:  
So, fill your flashing goblets high—  
I give you, VIVE LA FRANCE!

"Sister in trial! who shall count  
Thy generous friendship's claim,  
Whose blood ran mingling in the fount  
That gave our land its name,  
Till Yorktown saw in blended line  
Our conquering arms advance,  
And victory's double garlands twine  
Our banners? VIVE LA FRANCE!

"Above our hosts in triple folds  
The selfsame colors spread,  
Where Valor's faithful arm upholds  
The blue, the white, the red;  
Alit'e each nations' glittering crest  
Reflects the morning's glance—  
Twin eagles, soaring east and west:  
Once more, then, VIVE LA FRANCE!

"O land of heroes! in our need  
One gift from Heaven we crave  
To stanch these wounds that vainly bleed—  
The wise to lead the brave!  
Call back one Captain of thy past  
From glory's marble trance,  
Whose name shall be a bugle-blast  
To rouse us! VIVE LA FRANCE!"

Of recent American poets none has sounded a clearer call to duty than Henry Van Dyke. His "Name of France" follows:

Give us a name to fill the mind  
With the shining thoughts that lead man-  
kind,  
The glory of learning, the joy of art,—  
A name that tells of a splendid part  
In the long, long toil and the strenuous fight  
Of the human race to win its way  
From the feudal darkness into the day  
Of Freedom, Brotherhood, Equal Right,—  
A name like a star, a name of light.  
I give you *France*.

The foes who threaten that name with  
wrong,—  
A name that rings like a battle-song.  
I give you *France*.

Give us a name to stir the blood  
With a warmer glow and a swifter flood,—  
A name like a sound of a trumpet, clear,  
And silver-sweet, and iron-strong,  
That calls three million men to their feet,  
Ready to march, and steady to meet

Give us a name to move the heart  
With the strength that noble griefs impart,  
A name that speaks of the blood outpoured  
To save mankind from the sway of the  
sword,—  
A name that calls on the world to share  
In the burden of sacrificial strife  
Where the cause at stake is the world's free  
life  
And the rule of the people everywhere,—  
A name like a vow, a name like a prayer.  
I give you *France*.

## BELGIUM

Belgium was first of the western nations to feel the pressure of war in 1914. Bound by treaties which she regarded as sacred, her courageous resistance of invasion by overwhelming forces gave France and England an opportunity to mobilize their armies for the decisive battle of the Marne. The suffering and desolation of Belgium have awakened the sympathy of the whole world for this martyr of nations. But Belgium has not suffered in vain. Belgium shall not die.

Not with her ruined silver spires,  
Not with her cities shamed and rent,  
Perish the imperishable fires  
That shape the homestead from the tent.

Wherever men are staunch and free,  
There shall she keep her fearless state,  
And homeless, to great nations be  
The home of all that makes them great.  
—*Edith Wharton.*

She is not dead! Although the spoiler's hand  
Lies heavy as death upon her; though the smart  
Of his accursed steel is at her heart,  
And scarred upon her breast his shameful brand;  
Though yet the torches of the vandal band  
Smoke on her ruined fields, her trampled lanes,  
Her ravaged homes and desolated fanes,  
She is not dead, but sleeping, that wronged land.

O little nation, valorous and free,  
Thou shalt o'erlive the terror and the pain;  
Call back thy scattered children unto thee,  
Strong with the memory of their brothers slain,  
And rise from out thy charnel-house, to be  
Thine own immortal, radiant Self again.  
—*Sidney Low.*

## ITALY

Of all my dreams by night and day,  
One dream will evermore return,  
The dream of Italy in May;  
The sky a brimming azure urn  
Where lights of amber brood and burn;  
The doves about San Marco's square,  
The swimming Campanile tower,  
The giants, hammering out the hour,  
The palaces, the bright lagoons,  
The gondolas gliding here and there  
Upon the tide that sways and swoons.

But hark! What sound the ear dismays,  
Mine Italy, mine Italy?  
Thou that wert wrapt in peace, the haze  
Of loveliness spread over thee!  
Yet since the grapple needs must be,  
I who have wandered in the night  
With Dante, Petrarch's Laura known,  
Seen Vallombrosa's groves breeze-blown,  
Met Angelo and Raffael,  
Against iconoclastic might  
In this grim hour must wish thee well!  
—*Clinton Scollard.*

## RUSSIA

Land of the Breaking Dawn! No more look back  
To that long night that nevermore can be:  
The sunless dungeon and the exile's track,  
To the world's dreams of terror let it flee.  
To gentle April cruel March is now antiquity.

Land of New Hope, no more the minor key,  
No more the cruel songs of exile long and lone;  
Thy tears henceforth be tears of memory.  
Sing, with the joy the joyless would have known  
Who for this visioned happiness so gladly gave their own.

On thy white tablets, cleansed of royal stain.  
What message to the future mayst thou write!—  
The People's Law, the bulwark of their reign,  
And vigilant Liberty, of ancient might,  
And Brotherhood, that can alone lead to the loftiest height.

Take, then, our hearts' rejoicing overflow,  
Thou new-born daughter of Democracy,  
Whose coming sets the expectant earth aglow,  
Soon the glad skies thy proud new flag shall see,  
And hear thy chanted hymns of hope for Russia new and free.  
—*Robert Underwood Johnson.*

### RHODE ISLAND'S SONS

Still the drum-beat of Freedom rolls over these hills,  
Still fervid the fife pours its rallying thrills;  
And the war songs and shouts of our patriot sires,  
With their volleying guns, and their glowing campfires,  
Can never die out of the hearts of their sons  
While in them the blood of humanity runs.

Rhode Island shall sing of her Barton and Greene,  
Names destined to live in imperishing sheen,  
And Hopkins and Perry—the leaders of braves—  
Heroic in fight on our hills and our waves—  
Their record regarded more precious than gold,  
As virtue is treasure of value untold.

This isle of our pride, on the hem of the sea,  
The gem of our strand and the home of the free,  
Of captains and patriot battles may boast,  
Bright shining as beacons on Liberty's coast—  
Bold deeds that shall quicken fond History's tongue,  
And evermore bloom in the sweetness of song.—*Frederick Denison.*

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### THE BATTLE LINE OF DEMOCRACY

No one who is not blind can fail to see that the battle line of democracy for America stretches today from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where toiling, upward-striving men and women are counting the treasures of right and justice and liberty, which are being threatened by our present enemies.—*President Wilson.*

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### THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN 1918

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.—*President Wilson.*

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### LINCOLN'S PROPHECY FOR 1918

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

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The foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the preëminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world.—*George Washington.*

No peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.—*President Wilson.*

## AN OLD POWDERHORN

ELSIE S. INMAN, RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL, 1914

Years and years ago in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, in the year 1723, a little boy was born, who was to make and to carry with him through two wars a powderhorn that was some day to be of great historical value and interest to his descendants. It is supposed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest powderhorn in the state. But it is not for its age that it is valued so much as for the service it rendered in the two wars.

Edward Salisbury, for this was the little boy's name, lived at his home in Smithfield the usual life of a sturdy pioneer from boyhood to manhood. There are several interesting stories told by his descendants of his early life, but they are not connected with the history of the powderhorn so I will not stop to relate them now. Life went on uneventfully until the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754. The story or history of the powderhorn begins here.

Edward Salisbury enlisted, and while waiting at home for orders, began the work of carving out the powderhorn, thinking it might be useful in protecting his own loved ones and fireside, scarcely dreaming that his regiment would be called from Rhode Island. But he was soon sent to New York with his regiment and from there to Lake Erie. Of course the powderhorn went with him, and as he trudged along on the tiresome and seemingly endless marches, from time to time, he worked upon the powderhorn.

The work consisted chiefly of digging and cleaning out the inside of an old ox horn and making the two circles near the mouth of the horn which stand out from the rest of the surface. His task was finished at the conclusion of the long march. The powderhorn was fifteen inches long and three inches across at the wide end.

If only it could talk, I am sure the powderhorn could tell us tales of endurance and suffering fully as interesting as any that have been written by historians. Edward Salisbury, afterward a lieutenant, carried the powderhorn with him throughout the war. It was in all the important battles, including Ticonderoga in 1758. There the colonists, under Abercrombie, were subjected to a fierce fire from the French and their allies.

Our men could have won the day, but for an order to charge with bayonets. Six times our brave fellows advanced to an almost impossible task, and six times they were driven back with terrible slaughter, while at a safe distance away, their leader watched. So effective was the shower of bullets, and so daring were our men that two thousand were killed outright.

In the ranks were Edward Salisbury, the owner of the powderhorn and his brother. They had just been talking of their home, and giving farewell messages for their families in case one or the other should be killed, when suddenly a shower of lead rained around them. Nine of the balls went through the body of the brother of Edward Salisbury, killing him instantly. At the same time two bullets struck the end of the powderhorn crushing it as if it were an eggshell. The powderhorn, however, probably had saved its owner's life. Later the mutilated part was cut off and a new base put in, but a large crack still remains to show some part of the effect of the bullets.

The old powderhorn was carried in the engagement on the Plains of Abraham, before Quebec, where Wolfe the leader of the British and American colonial troops, was killed just as victory over the French was assured. Here again it saved its owner's life. In the struggle, the horn was lost. Edward Salisbury spent much time and money searching for it, and at last found it in the hands of the enemy. It was easily identified, for it had the owner's name carved in full upon it, with the date 1758 underneath. Above the name is a branch of flowers and on the opposite side, a rather crude carving of a mermaid, with the name "Mer Maid" beside it, so that we cannot mistake it for some-

thing else. In one hand the mermaid holds a fish by the tail, and in the other a bouquet of flowers. This carving was made by an old army man, and we have been told that the ornamentation cost the owner as much as a barrel and a half of pure rum, which was a great luxury in those days.

After the war was over, the powderhorn returned to Smithfield and remained hanging on the wall except for the times when the children took it down and begged their father for a story of the war.

The next home of the powderhorn was in the wilderness of Burrillville, on the shores of the little lake now known as Herring Pond. There it was used to carry powder to shoot game for food. One day as Edward Salisbury was returning from a mill, to which he had gone to have his corn ground into meal, he heard a noise like the report of a gun. He listened—again and again the sound came clearly and distinctly to his ear.

Edward Salisbury recognized the sound as the noise of the guns of the minutemen in Providence, 18 miles away. Hastening home, he bade his family farewell, and, without waiting even to lead his oxen to their stable, set out for Providence to join the minutemen.

The old powderhorn went once more to the war. It was carried at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and through the first two years of the Revolutionary War. Then old age prevented the owner from serving any longer. So the old horn was hung again on the wall of the little log cabin in the wilderness. To-day all that remains of the log cabin in Burrillville is an old cellar-hole and well.

Edward Salisbury decided to move to New York state. Traveling in an old ox cart, he made the journey to Adams, N. Y., where he was the first settler. At the time of moving, he thought of leaving the old war relic behind, but decided at last to take it along. It remained in his possession until his one hundredth birthday. Edward Salisbury's son walked 350 miles from Burrillville to Adams, to attend the celebration of his father's one hundredth birthday, and returned home the proud possessor of the old powderhorn, on which the father had carved his son's initials. The horn has since then been handed down from father to son, always to a direct descendant of Edward Salisbury bearing his name. It is now in the possession of the Inman family of Pascoag.

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### AMERICA'S CREED

These, therefore, are the things we stand for, whether in war or in peace:

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose, or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.—*President Wilson*.

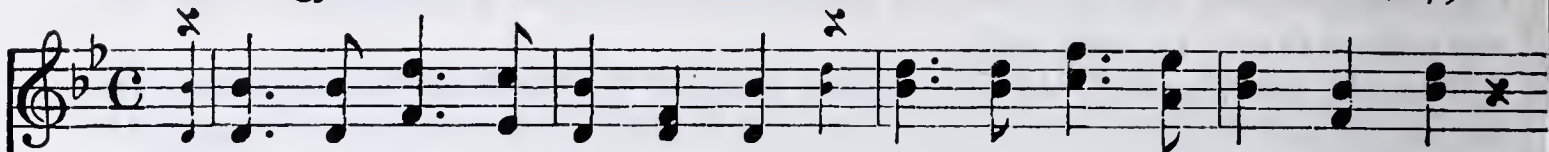
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All men will agree that America seems destined for great things.—*Pope Leo XIII., 1895.*


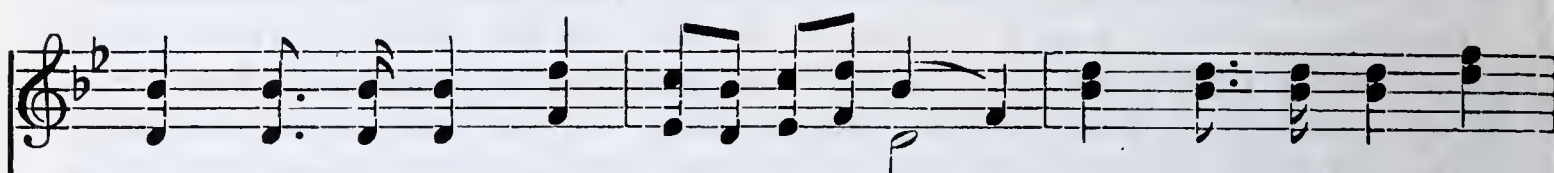
## HAIL, COLUMBIA

*With energy*

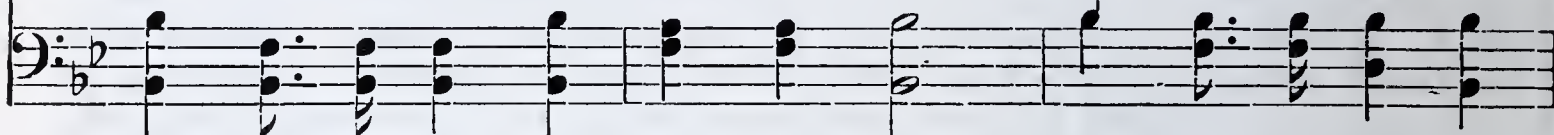

F. HOPKINSON, 1798




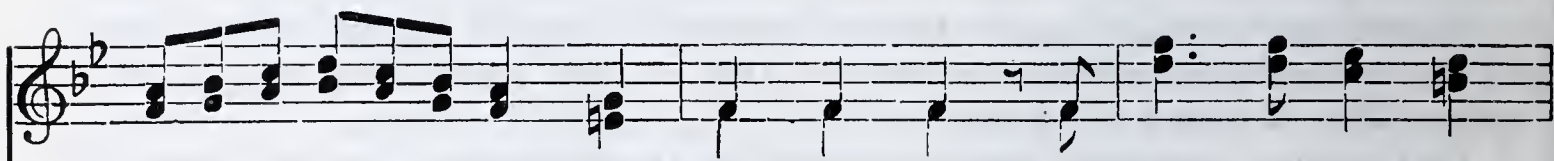
1. Hail, Co-lum-bia, hap-py land! Hail, ye he-roes, heav'n-born band,  
 2. Im-mor-tal pa-triots, rise once more, De-fend your rights, de-fend your shore!  
 3. Be-hold the chief who now com-mands, Once more to serve his coun-try stands

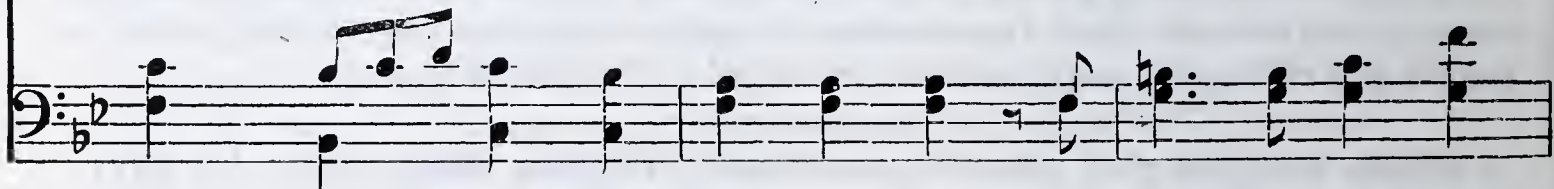
Who fought and bled in free-dom's cause, Who fought and bled in  
 Let no rude foe, with im-pious hand, Let no rude foe, with  
 The rock on which the storm will beat, The rock on which the

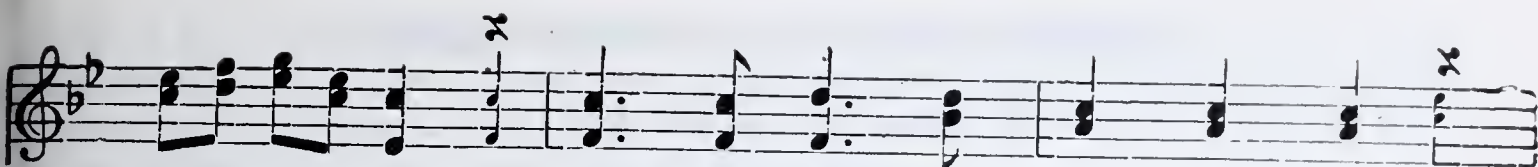



free-dom's cause, And when the storm of war was gone En-  
 im-pious hand, In-vade the shrine where sa-cred lies, Of  
 storm will beat, But armed in vir-tue, firm and true, His

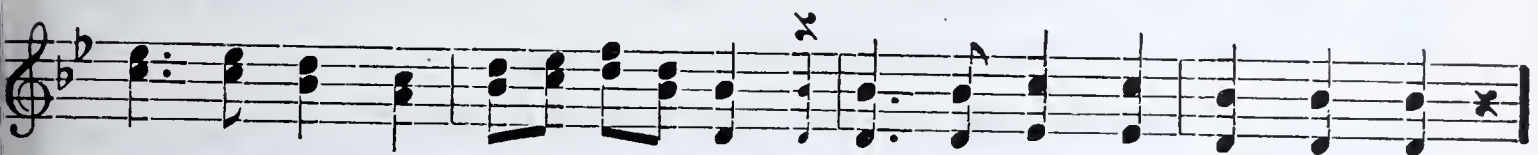
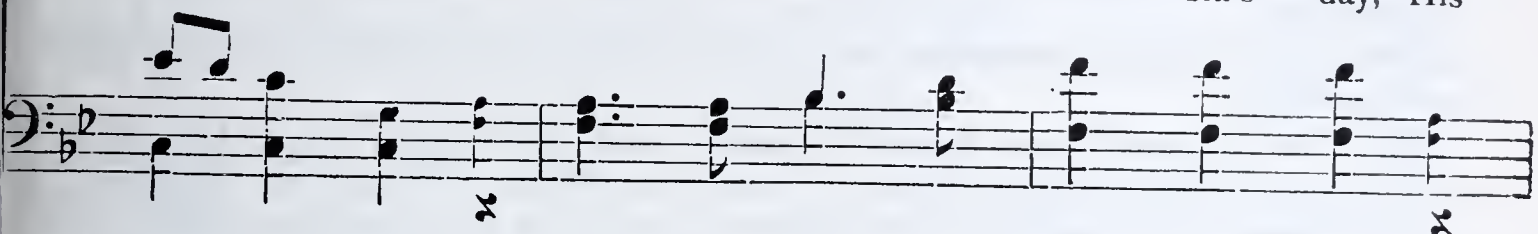



joy'd the peace your val-or won. Let in-de-pen-dence  
 toil and blood, the well-earned prize. While of-f'ring peace, sin-  
 hopes are fixed on Heav'n and you. When hope was sink-ing

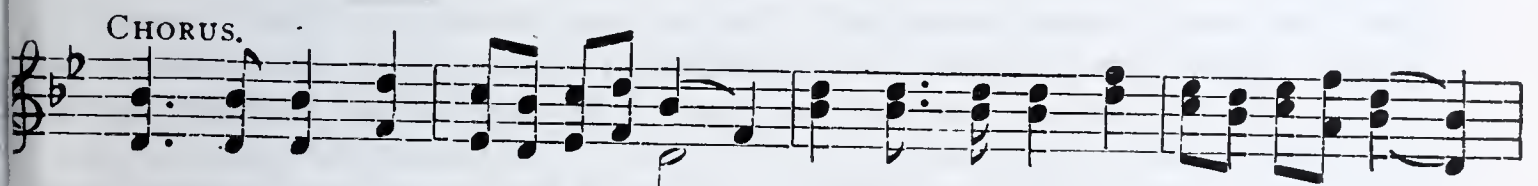
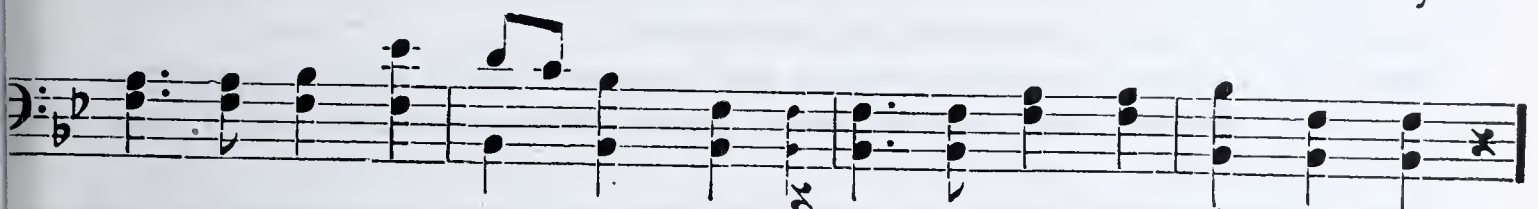




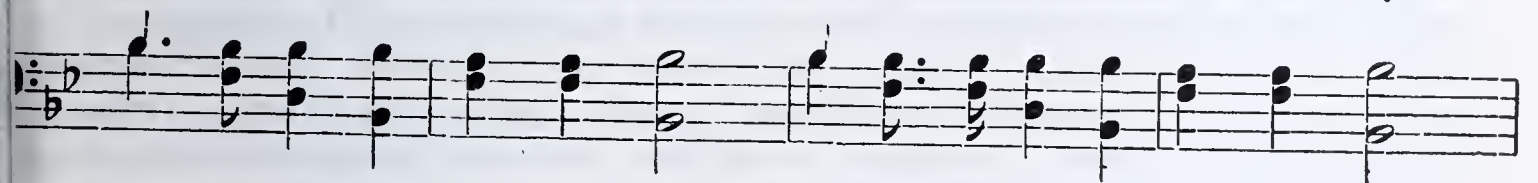
be our boast, Ev - er mind - ful what it cost ;  
 cere and just, In Heav'n we place a man - ly trust, That  
 in dis - may, When gloom ob - scur'd Co - lum - bia's day, His



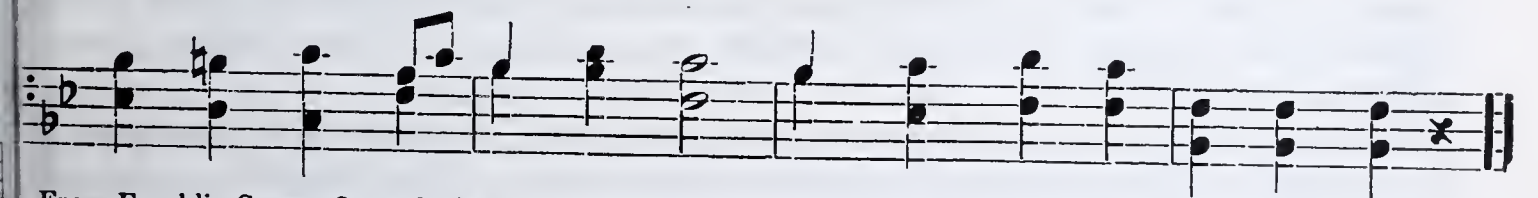
Ev - er grate - ful for the prize, Let its al - tar reach the skies.  
 truth and jus - tice will pre - vail, And ev - 'ry scheme of bond - age fail.  
 stead - y mind, from chang - es free, Re - solved on death or lib - er - ty.



Firm, u - ni - ted, let us be, Ral - ly - ing round our lib - er - ty,



As a band of broth - ers join'd Peace and safe - ty we shall find



## RHODE ISLAND IN WAR TIMES

BY CHARLES CARROLL, PH. D.

### QUEEN ANNE'S WAR

*England against France and Spain, 1702-1713.*

Rhode Island fortified the mainland and the islands, and maintained coast guards and garrisons.

**1707.** For the Dudley expedition against Nova Scotia 80 volunteers and a transport were furnished.

**1709.** Two war vessels and several transports, and 200 soldiers were sent on an expedition against the French in Canada. A tax of £1000 for war purposes was raised.

**1710.** Rhode Island furnished 345 officers and men for the expedition against Port Royal.

**1711.** Twelve sailors and 167 soldiers were raised for an expedition against Canada.

**1713.** The treaty of Utrecht ended the war.

### WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION IN EUROPE

*England against Spain; later France against England. An intercolonial war in America, 1739-1748.*

**1739.** Rhode Island repaired fortifications, and established garrisons and coast guards. For spreading news of attack beacons were erected on Block Island, at Point Judith, Watch Hill, Beaver Tail, Newport and Portsmouth.

**1740.** Two hundred men were enlisted and equipped for an expedition against the Spanish West Indies. Many died of disease or were killed in an unsuccessful attack on Carthagená in 1741.

When France entered the war as an ally of Spain, additional precautions for defence were taken.

**1744.** The colony sloop *Tartar*, with 130 men and 150 soldiers, joined Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg, which surrendered in 1745. Besides the colony's own quota, 350 Rhode Island men were sent under pay of Massachusetts, and 250 more under pay of Connecticut.

Rhode Island's most significant service to England was on the sea. Captain Jones and a Rhode Island fleet dispersed a French force going to the relief of Louisburg. In 1745 more than 20 French prizes were captured by Rhode Island privateers. One Rhode Island privateersman, Captain John Dennis, was so successful that a French war vessel was sent out expressly to capture him. Captain Dennis, after a four-hour engagement, captured the French war vessel. Altogether more than 100 French vessels were captured by Rhode Island privateers.

The war was ended by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

### THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

*The Seven Years War in Europe; called the Old French War in America, 1754-1763.*

**1754.** A tax of £30,000 was levied, £5,000 to repair the fort at Newport.

**1754-5-6.** Rhode Island raised various forces of men; the number in service reaching 750 at one time. A regiment of 500 men was raised for the expedition to Crown Point. Captain John Whiting commanded a Rhode Island garrison at Fort William Henry, near Lake George.

**1756.** A new regiment of 500 men was organized; and two additional companies of 50 men each, and a second regiment of 500 men were raised. Operations were abandoned before the second regiment was prepared for marching, and it was disbanded.

**1757.** Another regiment of 500 men, under Colonel Samuel Angell, was enlisted. The

regiment saw service in Canada. After the French victory at Fort William Henry, one-sixth of the militia was drafted and ordered sent to Albany. Two hundred and fifty freemen from Providence volunteered for service, and were preparing to march when news that the French had retreated reached the town.

**1758.** A regiment of 1,000 men was raised for service in Canada. Louisburg surrendered. More than 2,000 British troops, part of a new expedition against Canada, were quartered in Providence. Rhode Island troops participated in the disastrous battle at Ticonderoga, and in the capture of Fort Frontenac.

**1759-1760.** Rhode Island maintained a regiment of 1000 men in service. These troops participated in campaigns against Quebec and Montreal.

**1761-1762.** Rhode Island furnished 400 men for an expedition against the French West Indies.

**1762.** Rhode Island was represented by 262 men in an expedition against Cuba.

**1763.** The Peace of Paris ended the war.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Rhode Island freemen committed the first overt act preliminary to the Revolution. The first English blood was shed in Rhode Island. The Congress and the Union were first proposed in Rhode Island. Rhode Island issued the first call for a Continental Congress, and elected the first delegates to attend it. A Rhode Island vessel attacked and captured, in Rhode Island waters, a British vessel in the first naval engagement in the war. The first commander-in-chief of the American navy was Esek Hopkins, a Rhode Islander. Rhode Island was the first state to declare its independence, thus preceding, by two months, the Declaration of Independence in Congress. The Rhode Island troops were the best equipped of the continental army. In proportion to its population Rhode Island contributed more men than any other state to the Continental armies. The flag carried by the Rhode Island Brigade from Harlem to Yorktown suggested the constellation of stars in Old Glory. Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island was one of the four Major Generals next in command to Washington, and was, after Washington, the greatest General in the war.

Rhode Island enlistments were 1,193 in 1775, 1,900 in 1776, 2,048 in 1777, 3,056 in 1778, 1,263 in 1779, 915 in 1780, 464 in 1781, 481 in 1782, 372 in 1783.

**1765.** September. Resolutions adopted denying the right of any power but the General Assembly to levy taxes upon the colony. Two delegates to Stamp Act Congress elected.

**1769.** July 17. Newport citizens boarded and scuttled the British armed sloop *Liberty*, cruising in Narragansett bay and Long Island Sound, and interfering with colonial commerce. *This was the first overt act in the Revolution.*

**1772.** June 9. Providence citizens captured and burned the British armed schooner *Gaspee*, cruising in Narragansett Bay and interfering with commerce between Newport and Providence. Lieutenant Duddington, commanding the *Gaspee*, was wounded. *Thus was the first British blood in the Revolution shed in Rhode Island.*

**1774.** May 14. The town of Providence instructed its deputies in the General Assembly to "use their influence at the approaching session of the General Assembly of this colony, for promoting a Congress, as soon as may be, of the representatives of the general assemblies of the several colonies and provinces of North America, for establishing the firmest union; and adopting such measures as to them shall appear the most effectual to answer that important purpose; and to agree upon proper methods for executing the same." *Thus the Congress and the Union were first proposed in Rhode Island.*

**1774.** June 14. The General Assembly approved the Congress, and elected delegates. *Thus Rhode Island was the first colony to make an express call, and to choose delegates.*

**1774.** June to December. Military companies were organized and armed; ammunition was purchased. The manufacture of arms was already in progress in various towns.

**1775.** March 2. Three hundred pounds of tea were burned on Market Square.

**1775.** April 19. Upon receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, Rhode Island troops prepared to march *wherever and whenever needed*.

**1775.** April 22. The General Assembly voted to raise an army of observation of 1,500 men.

**1775.** May 3. The army was organized in three regiments, commanded by Col. James M. Varnum, Col. Daniel Hitchcock, and Col. Thomas Church. It was sent at once to Boston, and encamped at Jamaica Plain. Nathanael Greene, who had been elected Brigadier General, took command at Jamaica Plain. *The Rhode Island troops were the best equipped at the siege of Boston.* Under General Greene, the Rhode Island troops soon established a reputation for discipline and soldierly qualities. In 1776, the First Rhode Island regiment was known as the Ninth Continental Infantry, and the Second Rhode Island Regiment as the Eleventh Continental Infantry. In 1781, the First and Second Regiments were consolidated, and known thereafter as the Rhode Island Regiment or Olney's Rhode Island Battalion.

**1775.** June 15. A Rhode Island sloop belonging to Abraham Whipple, attacked a tender of the British frigate *Rose*, and captured her in Narragansett Bay. *This was the first naval engagement in the Revolutionary War.*

**1775.** June. The General Assembly chartered, armed and manned two war vessels, the *Washington* and *Katy*, and placed the fleet under the command of Commodore Abraham Whipple.

**1775.** June. Washington was chosen as commander-in-chief of the American army at Boston. General Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island was appointed one of the four Major Generals next in command to Washington.

**1775-1776.** Forts were erected and armed. Every able-bodied man of military age in the colony was enrolled in the active militia. Preparations were made to repel attacks by land or sea. When the British occupied Newport in 1776, practically the entire state was in arms.

**1775.** October. Congress fitted out a fleet and placed it under command of Esek Hopkins. *Thus Rhode Island furnished the first American Admiral.* His appointment was confirmed December 21, 1775.

**1776.** January. The militia, 1,500 strong, fortified Newport in anticipation of attack.

**1776.** January. Esek Hopkins sailed for Philadelphia on the *Katy*, afterward called the *Providence*. On the voyage a small enemy vessel was captured.

**1776.** March. The General Assembly purchased 2,000 stands of arms and equipment, and authorized privateering.

**1776.** March 3. The American fleet, under Esek Hopkins, captured Fort Nassau, at New Providence, Bahama Islands, with stores in such quantities that an additional vessel was needed to carry them. On the return trip the fleet also captured the British armed schooner *Hawk* and the British bomb ship *Bolton*. The British ship *Glasgow* escaped capture by flight.

**1776.** May 4. *Rhode Island declared its independence of Great Britain.* This first American Declaration of Independence anticipated by two months the Declaration of Independence by Congress on July 4, 1776.

**1776.** September 2. The General Assembly sent the Rhode Island brigade to the assistance of Washington in New York. Their place in Rhode Island was partly taken by a regiment of Massachusetts militia, and another Rhode Island regiment was raised immediately to serve for three months.

**1776.** December 8. The British, with a fleet of seven war vessels and transports and 5,000 troops, occupied Newport. Rhode Island troops, 600, withdrew to Tiverton and

Bristol. Rhode Island raised 1,500 additional troops, and Massachusetts and Connecticut sent auxiliaries.

**1777.** Still larger forces were recruited for an attack on Newport, to be led by General Spencer, but, through disagreement, the movement was postponed and finally abandoned. General Sullivan succeeded General Spencer in command in April, 1778.

**1777.** June 14. The birthday of Old Glory. The field of stars was taken from the Rhode Island state flag carried by the Rhode Island Brigade in glory from White Plains to Yorktown.

**1777.** July. Colonel William Barton, of the Rhode Island forces stationed at Tiverton, captured General Prescott, commander of the British forces on the Island of Rhode Island.

**1778.** May. Captain Abraham Whipple, on the Providence, sailed through the British fleet at Newport, carrying dispatches to France.

**1778.** August 29. Rhode Island troops under General Sullivan, reinforced by two continental brigades and contingents from other New England States, fought the battle of Rhode Island and defeated the British. They were constrained, however, to withdraw from the island, doing so without molestation from the British.

**1779.** October 25. The British withdrew from Newport.

**1780.** July. A French fleet arrived at Newport.

**1781.** October. The Rhode Island Brigade led the charge over the redoubt at Yorktown. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington practically ended the war.

#### WAR OF 1812

*The United States against Great Britain.*

One of Rhode Island's sons, Oliver Hazard Perry, defeated the only British fleet ever beaten by and surrendered to an enemy fleet.

**1812.** Rhode Island's quota of 500 men for the United States army of 100,000 men were drafted and dispatched.

**1812-1814.** Revolutionary fortifications were repaired and new fortifications were constructed. An active militia was organized, armed and equipped. The Governor was ordered to send the state's troops to the assistance of any state invaded by the enemy.

**1813.** Oliver Hazard Perry was ordered from Newport to command a fleet on Lake Erie. He took with him eight officers and eleven petty officers and seamen, and a force of ship carpenters, for the fleet that he was to command was still to be built. In May three vessels were launched and toward the end of July two ships were floated. The fleet consisted of three brigs, the Lawrence, the Niagara and the Caledonia; four schooners, the Ariel, the Scorpion, the Tigress, and the Porcupine; and one sloop, the Trippe.

**1813.** August 10. Lieutenant Perry engaged the British fleet on Lake Erie. Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was almost wrecked. He left the flagship in a small rowboat, taking his flag to the Niagara. Renewing the attack upon the enemy, the British flagship was forced to strike her colors. The entire fleet, ten ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, surrendered to Lieutenant Perry. Perry wrote this terse message to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." This achievement of Rhode Island naval officer was the most brilliant in a war in which the American navy won renown. *It was the first and only instance in history in which a British fleet was compelled to strike its colors.*

**1815.** February 12. News of the end of the war reached Rhode Island.

#### CIVIL WAR

No state responded more quickly than Rhode Island to President Lincoln's call for men to save the Union. Three days after the first call for volunteers a battery of artillery left Providence for Washington; it was the first volunteer battery to enter the

service of the United States. Five days after the first call half of the First Rhode Island Regiment had been enlisted, armed and equipped, and left for Washington. Four days later the other half of the regiment was on its way. Each succeeding call for volunteers was met promptly. Ambrose E. Burnside, a Rhode Islander, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was afterward one of the most prominent Union Generals. He was Commander of the Army of the Potomac in 1862-3, attaining the highest rank won by any New England officer in the Civil War.

Rhode Island contributed 24,344 men, including 1,793 officers and 22,551 enlisted men. The response to calls was as follows: April 15, 1861, 3,147; May 3, 1861, 6,286; July 2, 1862, 2,742; August 4, 1862, 2,059; October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, 3,686; March 14, 1864, 1,903; July 18, 1864, 2,310; December 19, 1864, 1,563. For the navy 165 officers and 480 sailors were furnished.

Excluding known re-enlistments, 24,040 men went from Rhode Island, as follows: Infantry, 10,382; cavalry, 4,394; heavy artillery, 5,642; light artillery, 2,977; sailors, 645. The casualties were: Killed, 255; died of wounds or diseases, 1,265; wounded, 1,249.

The State's total expenditure was \$6,500,000, of which the United States Government repaid \$933,195.45. The state paid \$3,610,000, plus \$465,690 to reimburse towns. Towns and cities spent \$1,156,589.86, of which \$820,768.80 was for bounties.

**1861. April 15.** President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. Twenty-five hundred Rhode Island men volunteered to fill the state's quota of 1,000. Ambrose E. Burnside was appointed colonel of the First Regiment. Altogether 3,147 men were recruited in Rhode Island in response to this first call for volunteers.

**1861. April 18.** A battery of artillery, under Captain Tompkins, left Providence. After stopping at Easton, Pennsylvania, it reached Washington on May 2d. It was the first volunteer battery that entered the service.

**1861. April 20.** Five days after the call the first half of the First Regiment left Providence for Washington. Four days later the remainder left. The troops were completely armed and equipped. Governor Sprague guaranteed payment. The regiment fought at Bull Run, where Governor Sprague's horse was shot under him in battle. The First Rhode Island was the first fully armed and equipped regiment to reach Washington.

**1861. May 3.** Second call for volunteers; 6,286 Rhode Island men responded.

**1861. June 18.** Governor Sprague ordered the organization of the Second Regiment. The next day it embarked for Washington. This regiment fought through the war at Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequan, Hatcher's Run, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox.

**1861. August.** The Third Regiment was organized, and in September left for the front. It became the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. It fought at Fort Pulaski, Secessionville, Pocotaligo, Morris Island, Fort Sumter, Fort Wagner, Olustee, Drury's Bluff, Laurel Hill, Honey Hill, Devereaux Neck, Fort Burnham and Petersburg.

**1861. September.** The Fourth Rhode Island was organized, and on October 5 left for Washington. The regiment fought at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs Church, and Hatcher's Run.

**1861.** The First Regiment of Light Artillery was organized by batteries. The batteries served as detached units throughout the war. One of the guns is the famous Gettysburg gun, now standing in the State House rotunda.

**1861. October.** The Fifth Rhode Island began organization. December 27 five companies joined the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. The regiment was reorganized as the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. It saw service at Roanoke Island

Newbern, Fort Macon, Rawle's Mill, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and Little Washington.

**1861.** In the fall and winter the First Rhode Island Cavalry was organized. It left the state in March, 1862, and fought through the war.

**1862.** A project to raise a regiment of colored troops, to be called the Sixth Rhode Island, was abandoned.

**1862.** May. The Seventh Rhode Island was organized. September 10, it left for Washington. The Seventh fought at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, and Hatcher's Run.

**1862.** May. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments were enlisted for three months' service in defence of Washington. Both regiments left Providence four days after the call for volunteers.

**1862.** June. Company A, Seventh Squadron Rhode Island Cavalry, was enlisted, and spent three months in service.

**1862.** July 2. Third call for volunteers; 2,742 responded.

**1862.** August 4. More volunteers were called for, and two regiments, the Eleventh and Twelfth, were enlisted for nine months' service. Altogether 2,059 men were raised under this call. The Eleventh left Providence on October 6th. The Twelfth was mustered on October 13th. The Twelfth, called the "Travelling Twelfth," met with severe losses at Fredericksburg. It travelled 3,500 miles, of which 500 miles was on foot.

**1862.** August 31. A call for a second regiment of cavalry was issued. Two battalions were ordered to Louisiana to take part in the advance on Port Hudson, March 14, 1863. Losses reduced the ranks of this regiment so much that it was consolidated into one battalion and united, first with the First Louisiana Cavalry, but later, on January 14, 1864, with the Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

**1862.** November 7. Ambrose E. Burnside of Rhode Island was made commander of the Army of the Potomac.

**1862.** December 6. A company of hospital guards was mustered in. It remained in service until August 25, 1865.

**1863.** June 17. The organization of a colored company of heavy artillery was authorized. In September plans were changed, and the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colored, was projected. It became eventually the Eleventh United States Heavy Artillery.

**1863.** October 17, and 1864, April 1. Under calls for troops Rhode Island raised 686 men.

**1863.** December 31. The first battalion of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry left Rhode Island. A battalion of the Second Cavalry was transferred to the Third, and in April and May, 1864, other companies brought the regiment to full strength. It saw service in the Red River expedition, at Pleasant Hill, at Alexandria, at Governor Moore's Plantation, at Marksville Plain and at Yellow Bayou.

**1864.** March 14. Rhode Island raised 1,906 men in response to a call for troops.

**1864.** July 18. Rhode Island furnished 2,310 men to fill up quotas in the field.

**1864.** December 19. Rhode Island furnished 1,563 men for the Union armies.

#### SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Rhode Island furnished the first volunteer regiment, thoroughly uniformed, armed and equipped, and absolutely ready for service in the field.

**1898.** April 20. Congress declared war.

**1898.** April 21. The General Assembly appropriated \$150,000 "to defray such military and naval expenses as may be necessary."

**1898.** April 23. President McKinley called for volunteers.

**1898.** May 26. The First Rhode Island Regiment, U. S. V. I., started for Camp Alger, Va. On the first call for volunteers 2,303 men applied for examination, 1,644 were examined, 1,264 were enrolled, and 1,161 were sent to camp.

**1898.** May 25. Second call for volunteers. Additional men, numbering 329, were sent June 22 to join the First Rhode Island. On this call 1,566 men applied for examination, 1,193 were examined, 799 were enrolled, and 816 were sent to camp.

**1898.** May 30. The Rhode Island Naval Battalion, 152 officers and men, were mustered into the navy.

**1898.** June 15. The General Assembly appropriated \$150,000 (total \$300,000) for war expenditures.

The war ended before the Rhode Island troops, as state units, saw service in battle. Large numbers re-enlisted in the United States volunteer regiments, and participated in the Philippines campaign.

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### WAR AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

Recognition of the rights and liberties of small nations.

Recognition of the principle that government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.

Reparations for wrongs done and the erection of adequate safeguards to prevent the being committed again.

No indemnities except as payment for manifest wrongs.

No people to be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.

No territory to change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit a fair chance of life and liberty.

No readjustments of power except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

A genuine and practical co-operation of the free peoples of the world in some common covenant that will combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealing of nations with one another.

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### THE PRINCIPLE OF HONESTY

I have a firm and abiding faith in the perpetuity of the nation. She has successfully weathered many a tumultuous tempest in the past, and with God's help she will triumphantly ride over the storms that now assail her. But if our country with her glorious institutions is to survive, her survival must rest on a stronger basis than on the genius of our statesmen, the wisdom of our laws, and the patriotism of our people. She must be supported by more formidable ramparts than our dreadnaughts and standing armies. "The race is not to the swift, and the battle is not to the strong." If she is to endure she must stand on the eternal principles of truth and justice and righteousness. She must rest on a devout recognition of an overruling Providence who has created all things by His power, governs all things by His wisdom, whose guiding hand directs the affairs of nations and of men, without whom not even a bird can fall to the ground. Our hope for the future welfare of the country must rest on downright honesty in our dealings with other nations. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin maketh a people miserable."  
—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

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The right is more precious than peace.—*President Wilson.*

The shortest way out of the war is straight through.—*W. J. Bryan.*

Americanism consists in utterly believing in the principles of America and putting them first as above anything that may come into competition with them.—*President Wilson.*





#### RHODE ISLAND FLAG

Carried by Rhode Island Brigade through Revolutionary War. The stars suggested the stars in Old Glory.